

AMONG THE OFFICE-SEEKERS.

It is a queer lot of humanity that is filling the streets and hotels of Washington and daily invading the White House and the departments. There is the smug man of fashion who whispers confidentially to the hearer who is supposed to have a "pull" and for the sake of an office is on familiar terms with a man to whom he will hardly speak if he is successful. There is the struggling lawyer who wants an office with its income in the line of his profession, but who is willing to throw his professional future to the winds if he can only draw a salary from the government. He who wants to be a district attorney because a treasury official; he who would go on the bench accepts a foreign mission, fondly hoping that he can do what no one of his predecessors has been able to do, and save money out of the inadequate salary. There are politicians of local fame, who find how attenuated their reputation is when they undertake to spread it out over the whole country, and how much more serious is a national than the county competition. There are nervous, anxious men who have not got on in the world, and whose comfort depends upon securing something from the government. Occasionally there is a man whose past has been shady, but who has prospered and grown rich, and who wants to gild his damaged reputation with a small forerunner mission. Then there is the great horde of active political workers whose whole existence is in politics, who are efficient lieutenants of Congressmen whose standing at home depends largely upon the successive "placings" of their benchmen.

The change that comes over the spirits of most of the office-seekers is the most pathetic thing about this sad spectacle, the most serious reflection on frail humanity. They are so cheerful when they reach Washington, so full of hope and confidence, so content in each other's society, so abounding in good wishes for one another. And then they become so suspicious when they learn of their concrete competitors, and then so worried and anxious, some of them drifting downward from first-class hotels to last-class boarding houses. Finally, when hope is gone or nearly gone, they come to hate the party in whose behalf they struggled, to rail at the President in whose triumph they exulted, and to fume in fury at these successful seekers of offices for which they have not asked.—Harpur Weekly.

STOP IT!

There is a movement on foot to establish another Indian Reservation in the country west of the Baboquivari mountains, which if materialized promises no end of trouble to settlers and ranchmen in that direction. We do not know under what guise this reservation is being pushed, but we do know that its establishment would be a fatal mistake, and abruptly terminate any thought of the advancement of civilization in that portion of southwestern Pima. The country in question is noted for its aridity. It is a great plain, treeless and waterless, and in its primitive condition, useless alike to white man, Mexican or Indian. But this great grass-covered plain has of late years, become an important factor in the stock-raising industry of the country. Ranchmen have gone there with their usual enterprise and push and have driven deep wells and by the use of power pumps raised water to the surface for the use of their growing herds. The taxable property in that section has suddenly been raised from nothing to quite a respectable sum with the promise of a constant increase, but an Indian Reservation in there would stop all this. How has this been brought about? Most probably by some unscrupulous Indian agent who hopes to make the people of Boston believe that he is a great man among the Indians and in protecting their rights and so on. This is pure rot. The country is no good to Indian or white man unless water be developed and now an effort is to be made to take it away from him and turn it back to the coyotes and the rattlesnakes. We hope this reservation business can be stopped. It is a drag upon the progress and prosperity of the country. We believe in protecting the Indian where good can come to them, but a reservation west of the Baboquivari is a nigger in the wood pile for somebody and it is not the Indian.

There has been constructed for the production of "The World Fender," which is to be given in "The Chicago Spectator," three caravels which are exact facsimiles of the Santa Maria, Pinta and Nina. These boats will be practical ships and in the production will be manned by lake sailors who will maneuver them with the same method as that would obtain were they afloat on the old ocean instead of a miniature sea. The largest ship, the Santa Maria is 42 feet over all and in mast, rope and sail a duplicate of the famous boat which bore Columbus to the new world.

The printing of business cards on government envelopes by the government, will make its final inning on September 1, 1893, and business men who have heretofore patronized the government printing office for the reason that it cost them nothing will be obliged to seek consolation with the printing offices of their town or go away from home to get work done. This matter of free printing was an infamous imposition of the government on the business of the private individual and we are pleased to welcome its coming end.

Tax appointment of Hon. W. K. Meade to the superintendency of the Territorial prison was one of the very best that could have been made. This may perhaps not be so from a partisan Democratic point of view but certainly it is so far as public interests are concerned. Meade is a clean-handed and capable man. That a partisan legislator refused to confirm his nomination reflects no discredit upon him.

TOMMY GATER failed to qualify as Warden of the Penitentiary so Ex-Sheriff M. F. Shaw was appointed and accepted the place. "It is an ill wind that blows no good," says the adage. Shaw was a candidate for the office at the time Tommy was offered the place, but it looked as though he would not be as it did ripe and tempting to Shaw. The latter knows a good thing when he sees it. His judgment is good.

UNDER the new deal at the University the Board of Regents will be Rochester Ford, H. B. Tenney and M. P. Freeman of this city. The Secretary of the Territory and the Territorial Superintendent of public schools Mr. Netherland, are also members of the board. Hon. Professor Ford will be Chancellor and Professor Constock of the school of mines will be the officer in charge of the University. It is believed that Hon. G. J. Rekrue will be Secretary of the Board. Official announcement of the new board will be made in a few days.

CURT W. MILLER of the Tempe News, is a candidate for the office of Postmaster at Tempe and Curt ought to have it. He is one of the brightest young men in the newspaper fraternity and would make a Postmaster par excellence. We do not know the present Postmaster but presume that he is a Republican and consequently a good Postmaster whom one would like to have hold office till his time expires. When a change is made whether by expiration or deputation, we want to see Curt Miller get the place. He has the endorsement of the Editorial Association, a favor that has thus far fallen to but three men. His fine business qualifications admirably fit him for the position he seeks.

WHILE it is true that the loss of cattle in the county has been deplorably great there is an aspect of the matter which is more pleasant to contemplate. The people in the outlying districts will now and in many places have begun to turn their attention to agriculture. The experience of Southern Arizona in this matter is identical with that of large portions of Texas, Colorado, Utah and California. So long as the range were occupied by immense herds of cattle no great general prosperity was achieved. Large tracts of rich land supported many herds but few men. With the diverting of their labors to tilling the soil all these places there came a demand for more men and from the inception of the change dates the prosperity of all these places. Already from many points where cattle raising has been the sole industry reports have come of private ditching enterprises, and sinking wells and pumping of water. These prospects for water even in the most barren places have almost invariably been successful and all over this southern country men who were a short time ago precarious cattle growers are now prospective, and actual farmers, hopeful and enthusiastic.

SHUT OFF THESE RUMORS.

ARIZONA has suffered from rumors of bad deeds committed within her boundaries, more perhaps than has any other Territory or State in the West. The sensational newspapers of the cities east west, north and south pick up every item or rumor they can find of a sensational character and spread it all over the country no matter whether it has or has not any foundation in fact. Those same newspapers pretend to be friendly to Arizona and occasionally print a useful item; but in order to increase their sales they prefer a sensation. The correspondents who send out untruthful reports of murder and robbery for the few dollars per column there may be in it are doing more to injure Arizona than could be done by any other class of citizens local or transient. The story lately printed in outside papers that an Arizona man had murdered five men was false in every item. It was based on the fact that another man was now in jail for killing one man, not five. There were more murders committed in Denver or San Francisco in a week than in the whole of Arizona in a year, and still there is no particular notice taken of it. Arizona is proud of the good words said of her, but wants no gratuitous sensational advertising.—Phoenix Herald.

IRRIGATION.

The subject of irrigation is one which is of such great importance and upon which so much thought and money has been and is being expended that it has come to be too common to talk about, in the estimation of some people. But it is a subject which requires the closest attention in Arizona. There is a sufficient quantity of water in the mountain streams to irrigate the thousands of acres of land in the valleys.

It needs only the handling which men and money can accomplish. The man from abroad with capital to invest need not fear to put it into Arizona land. The water problem is being solved each day. Many thousands of dollars are being expended and many thousands of acres of good land are being put under water and in shape for cultivation. It remains for the press and the people to keep these facts before the world. With the completion of the reservoir and canal enterprises and the railroads now in course of construction there will be started an increase in population surprising to the promoters and builders. Every city and town and camp in the Territory will realize the advancement within two years.—Phoenix Herald.

VIC WOODHULL, now Mrs. John Bidolph Martin, well known for the free and easy way of talking and doing all over the United States, recently appeared for the first time in 17 years, on the lecture platform in St. James Hall, London, England. Although long a resident of that country her advanced social ideas, appear to have taken root but slowly. The hall was closely packed and the interest in her lecture.

with disappointed occupants who could not gain admission for lack of room. Women outnumbered men, and the characteristics of the audience—curious and critical—were in evidence by the arrangements, which were rigid in their slowness. No chairman was provided. No reporters were arranged for. Not a supporter appeared on the platform, where not even a seat was to be seen. Her subject was "The Human Body—the Temple of God." She was on appearance, greeted with but a faint reception and for a time she seemed to make but little headway with her hearers, but gradually she broke through their nervousness and before the end had been reached her listeners rose and cheered her to the echo. No woman ever won a greater victory over an audience so studiously cold. What may be Vic's social ideas she is an American and as such we are glad to see her win.

It is Good.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five boxes of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. S. D. and Friedman, druggists, Minnesota Lake, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by F. FLINSMAN, druggists.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May.

The idyllic and historic Bronx Valley, sympathetically described by all its residents. Dr. Peter MacQueen, and illustrated with a score of charming views, occupies with veridical accuracy the front place in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for May. Another timely paper, bearing as it does upon the question of a National Quarantine for the United States, is the graphic sketch of "Caribbean Quarantine" experience, by Henry Arthur Herbert of Muckrocks. An exciting narrative of the ascent of Mount Etna is accompanied by numerous views of the great Sicilian volcano and its recent eruption. Among the other illustrated articles are "The World's Fair Pictures Exhibit," by Charles Bradford Hudson; and entertaining account of Chinese cuisine and restaurant life in Mott Street, New York city, by the vivacious journalist, Don Soli; "Parian Pottery," by James Russell, the eminent Orientalist; and "Canivorous Plants," by Colonel Nicolson. The department of fiction includes an exquisite story by Paul Bourget, the author of "Cosmopolis," entitled "Dum Grillon."

No More Reservations Wanted.

A petition to the secretary of the interior against the making of Arizona into more Indian reservation, and protesting against the proposed Papago reservations, will be circulated soon. It reads as follows: "To the Secretary of the Interior—We earnestly protest against giving the Papago Indians the land situated in the southwestern portion of Pima county, Arizona, as a reservation. These Indians are partially civilized, make their own living, and go and come when and where they please. Without an agent they are as law-abiding and tractable as the generality of our people; but with an agent many of them are inclined to be lawless, believing an agent is for the one purpose of protecting them in lawlessness. The large area of land proposed to be given them adjoins the international line, and is, for many reasons, of almost incalculable value. It is made up of rich mining, agricultural and pastoral districts. It is now covered with settlers, many of whom have expended thousands of dollars in developing water, in building ranches, in exploiting mines, and setting out fruit trees and vines. One well alone in this proposed reservation has cost its owner over \$10,000. There are many that have cost upwards of \$5000. Many reservoirs have been built in this area that have cost from \$2000 to \$5000. One ranchman alone, in this area, has expended on his buildings upwards of \$20,000. Many herds of cattle are ranging over the land; mining camps have been established; fruit orchards and vineyards have been planted and are now growing. This is the situation. To set this land aside for these Indians means, of course, the destruction of all this property. Do you think these settlers will tamely submit to this? Do you not think that the consensus of opinion will justify them in defending their homes and their savings? And should they unite and make this defence, would it not result in serious and expensive complications? In no sense is this a threat; it is but the statement of a fact. Our people have been taught by a long and cruel experience that it is unwise and unsafe to locate Indians along an international line, or near to it. The line is used by them as a double barricade, for mischief committed on either side always finds protection and immunity on the other. We do not believe the Papagos ought to have a reservation or an agent, for we believe that without either they will be industrious, self-sustaining and law-abiding. In no event can we sit passive and permit the immense area of land in question to be segregated and turned over to them without at least sending our most vigorous protest and earnest warning. If you will investigate this matter and obtain the real facts, and then see the real situation, you will then know that the establishment of this reservation will be a great wrong, a constant menace, the sacrifice of thousands of dollars of hard-earned property, and the ultimate loss of the good will that has happily so long existed between these Indians and our own people."

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THE HERMOSEA GROUP.

Bond Forfeited and Property Rescued by James Finley.

James Finley returned last evening from Harshaw where April 15 he resumed ownership of the Hermosa group of mines which five months ago were bonded for \$20,000 to Senator A. A. McGovern of Colorado.

It was the intention of the company in possession to give the property up at the expiration of the five months term. N. G. Hook, the superintendent, had received orders to have everything cleaned up in both main and mill and in readiness to turn the property over.

By the contract between Mr. Finley and Senator McGovern the latter was bound to erect three additional buildings on the premises with all the improvements that could be made in the five months by payment of \$5000 to have an extension of 30 days in which to fulfill the agreement. No steps whatever have been taken toward the putting up of these mills, the incumbents apparently having been satisfied to work the property for five months for what there was in it with as little outlay as possible. It is understood that the lessees have not lost anything by the venture but on the contrary have taken out their \$20,000 and in addition more than enough to pay all expenses. The last year that Mr. Finley worked the property the ore averaged 22 ounces and the lessees are said to have made an average 25 ounces except during the last month when it dropped to about 20 ounces.

Mr. Finley has already placed a number of men at work in the Hermosa mine and operations will be kept up there until there is about 500 tons of ore on the dump when the mill will be restarted. A. A. McDonald will be in charge of the work in the absence of Mr. Finley who will himself spend considerable time at Harshaw making frequent trips to his home here and duties as county supervisor.

PICTURED ROCKS.

Carving that was Done by Arizona's Aborigines.

A Spot for the Antiquarian and Geologist Within Rifle Shot of Tucson.

VERYBODY who has lived in Tucson for even a short time only has seen the beautiful hills that form the western slope of the Santa Cruz valley. They can be seen from almost any part of the city and present many different effects of light and shade during the day. In the early morning light they are soft and gray, but as the sun rises higher gradually take on rich browns and delicate purples with occasional patches of saffron hue. When

the sun sinks behind them in the evening they are their best, and in strong contrast against a sky of living scintillating light appear as a quivering mass of blue and purple. When seen from a distance they impress the beholder with a peculiar charm of their own. They are covered with a hundred varieties of plants that will interest any botanist and the rocks are covered with rough jagged rocks on which are carved many peculiar figures. The hill which contains the most carvings is at the end of what is known as Stevens Lane and the base of it is about two miles from the city center of Tucson. When near the base a person can see a ridge of black rocks forming a sort of back bone along the top of the mountain. It is on these that the carvings are found and it is well worth a climb to the top to see the work of the artists that lived possibly thousands of years before our history began.

These carvings, as seen from the top, are magnificent enough to pay for the trip up the rocky hillside among the loose boulders and broken cacti. The view to the east covers an expanse of many hundreds of miles, and the shifting walls of Tucson, with the green trees struggling between them seem to be at the very base of the mountain. It is a view that would be hard to duplicate and the longest eye look at the more there is to be seen.

But to find the carving, you need only go to the eastern face of the ridge of rocks, which is not a true cliff, and you will find plenty in a most excellent state of preservation. The rocks are naturally white, but by the action of the elements, have become covered with black coating, and the pictures have been produced by chipping through this deposit and exposing the white of the stone underneath. Some of them have become black again and can not be seen plainly, but many others that were in protected places, are almost as fresh as the day they were carved, many hundred years ago.

Who did the carving is one of the mysteries of the country. All the Indian tribes in the Territory deny having any knowledge of them and say they were there when they came. The Catholic priests also state that they were also there when the first missionaries came and some of the good men evidently thought they were some old Indian image and in several places have scratched crosses in the cliff by way of offsetting the work of the pagans. Many of the carvings are on sones the size of a house and others are on small rocks that could be hauled away in a good heavy wagon if they could be got to a stout derrick.

The artists did not seem to be limited in their choice of subjects for dozens of objects can be found that are recognizable and there are many others that are simply meaningless hieroglyphics. The strangest thing about the carvings is the numerous examples of Greek scrolls and borders. They are made as perfectly as possible. On the very crest of the hill is a large triangular stone

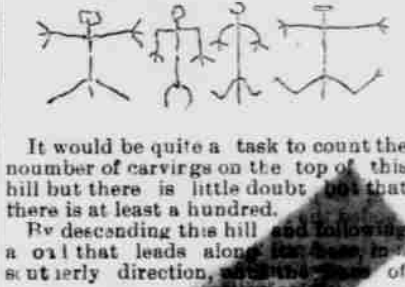
with a beautiful scroll carved on each side of it. There are several examples of fret designs and it really looks as if the people who did the carving must have had some faint knowledge of Greek art.

See also the conventional designs there are several representations of reptiles



and men. There is a turtle that has eight legs and a lizard with six. Both of these may prove that such reptiles existed in the by-gone days.

Carvings of men are almost without number and of a great variety of outline and expression. The artists did not attempt to put them in any but a standing position.



It would be quite a task to count the number of carvings on the top of this hill but there is little doubt that there is at least a hundred.

By descending this hill and following a trail that leads along the base of the hill, a very fine direction can be found of the old mills.



made of flint and of a size that would make a tight fit. The mill was made of a piece of flat stone about 25 feet square. The grinding was done with a pestle

and the greatest fields for the geologist and antiquarian to be found near Tucson and the more carefully they are searched the more can be found. A little scratching around will bring to light small pieces of pottery and arrow heads, possibly the relics of some light long ago.

So far the valuable carvings have not been noticed much by vandals in the shape of relic-seekers, tourists, but the day will come when the smaller stones will be all broken to pieces and to prevent such a great loss some steps should be taken for their preservation.

THE BOX CANYON DAM.

Storage for Millions of Gallons of Water. Judge Wells Hendershott returned yesterday from a trip to the Box canyon, on Salt river, where he has a corps of engineers at work surveying for the system of reservoirs that his company expect to construct at an early date.

The location for a system of mammoth reservoirs could not have been better or more suitably arranged had it been made to order, thinks the judge since his visit to the place. He found every condition very much better than had been represented to him. He is so well pleased that he will immediately put two more corps of engineers to work and will leave for the scene of action again next Saturday to start them in.

All notices of location have been filed under the law passed by the last legislature in reference to the construction of reservoirs, dams and canals and the necessary steps have been taken to conform with the act of Congress of October 3, 1891. It is proposed to build three big reservoirs, the first one six miles above the mouth of the Verde, on Salt river, where the water will be taken out into canals on both sides of the river and conveyed to the land for miles by low irrigating many hundred thousand acres of the finest fruit and grape land in the world. This dam is to be thirty-four feet high and sufficient thickness to withstand any pressure that might be put against it.

The second dam will be near the mouth of Cottonwood creek and will be ninety-five feet in height, 180 feet long, twenty feet across the top and forty feet at the base. The third dam, which will be the main storage dam will be at the mouth of the Box canyon, where the water comes down from the great Tonto Basin country. The bedrock at this point is twenty-five feet from the surface. The canyon is 225 feet in width at this point and the walls are 225 feet high. The dam will be 200 feet thick at the base, 100 feet wide on top and 225 feet high, thus almost stopping up the mouth of the great gorge, thereby holding an immense amount of water ready to be let out at any time to the sea and do no one any good. These dams are to be what is known as ark dams, concave and convex, to be laid with the best cement. Mr. Hendershott expects to have every thing ready to begin operations by the middle of October. A trip will be made to New York by him in June to perfect final arrangements.—Gazette.

LAW IS WRONG.

Must Appeal to Congress and Not to the Court

FAMOUS ANN ARBOR CASES.

Attorneys are Hopeful of Securing a Reversal of the Decision.

WASHINGTON, D. C. April 22.—Ex-Congressman Frank Hurd of Toledo has reached this city and with E. H. Harper of Terre Haute Ind. will bring the recent decision of Judge Rickles in the famous Ann Arbor cases, before the Supreme Court for review. Proceedings will be by habeas corpus to secure the release of Engineer Lennon who was convicted under Judge Rickles' ruling and sentenced to prison. Messrs Harper and Hurd while hopeful of securing a reversal of action, are not prepared to see it confirmed and in that event they will at once prepare to present the subject to Congress next fall. Senator Cullum said on the floor of the Senate that it was the law and not the decision which was at fault and that if labor desires relief it will have to appeal to Congress and have the law changed rather than appeal to the courts.

Mrs. Gen. Hancock. NEW YORK, April 22.—The funeral of Mrs. Ward H. Scott, Hancock was held today. Many prominent people were present.

Shears Resumed. NEW YORK, April 22.—The lockout of clothing cutters which has lasted for weeks ended today in a victory for the cutters.

Booth Sick Unto Death. NEW YORK, April 22.—Elwin Booth slept last night and his condition has improved. It is not probable he will get well.

Still at Large. SING SING, N. Y., April 22.—Pulister and Reel, the two condemned murderers who escaped from prison Thursday night, are still at large.

Shook Up 14 Times a Day. ATHENS, Greece, April 22.—Since the beginning of April there has been 300 earthquakes shocks on the island of Zante. There have been 150 people killed. Only 50 houses are left in the town.

Leading Citizens. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 22.—Mrs. Joseph H. Spear, Jr., vice president of the twentieth national conference of churches and correction at Chicago, died yesterday. Mrs. Spear was prominent in charity work of this city.

Four Corpses Afloat. LONDON, Eng., April 22.—A fishing boat lately arrived at Ymuden, Holland, reports seeing a small boat with four dead men tied to the seats. On the boat was the name Naran but it is thought the boat was from the missing steamer Naronic.

AT PRESCOTT. The North and South Road Open for Traffic April 24.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., April 21.—The track of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix railroad has reached the military reservation just north of town and by Saturday night will be completed to Prescott. It will be opened for traffic on Monday, April 24, by putting on passenger and freight trains.

ANTI-RUSSIAN TREATY.

Mass Meeting in Chicago, at which Brainerd Men Will Speak. CHICAGO, Ill., April 22.—It is announced Mayor Harrison will be among the speakers tomorrow at the anti-Russian treaty meeting. Judge Tully will preside. Bishop Fellows, Professor Swing, Dr. Rev. Gifford and Rabbi Hirsch, each will have something to say. The fact that the treaty is awaiting only a proclamation from President Cleveland makes the feeling over the matter apparently more intense than ever.

RESERVE INVADED.

Large Withdrawals of Gold for Shipment from New York. WASHINGTON, D. C. April 21.—At the cabinet meeting this morning, all members of the cabinet were present except Secretary Herbert. The financial situation is understood was almost the exclusive topic discussed.

The meeting lasted two hours and a half, the longest session since the new administration came into power. When the Treasury Department closed its doors this afternoon the gold reserve of \$1,000,000 had been invaded to the extent \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. When the day opened there was in the treasury \$1,855,000 gold. This amount was increased by gold offered from the W. & T. aggregating about \$1,250,000. Large withdrawals of gold for shipment from New York cut down to such an extent that when the cabinet met Secretary Carlisle found orders of gold up to that amount (about one million) had wiped out the free gold and invaded the gold reserve to the extent of \$2,500,000. So far as it can be officially ascertained this amount was taken out of the gold reserve today for export tomorrow.

It is unofficially stated that \$700,000 in gold, exclusive of that taken out of New York, was withdrawn from the treasury at Boston for export to Canada. If so, this would make about \$5,000,000 in gold taken out of the country for shipment tomorrow, and leave the gold reserve invaded to the extent of \$3,000,000.

It is believed that this invasion is but temporary and within a few days the

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

UNDER A TRIP HAMMER. Exhibition of Faith, Skill and Perfect Machinery at the Krupp Iron Works. "The most wonderful exhibition of confidence by one person in another came before me a short while back on my tour through Germany," said a traveler to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter.

"I have a great deal of confidence in some men's ability and a wonderful strength, but not enough to stake my life on either. The exhibition that I saw seemed foolhardy. It was in the works of the great Krupp Iron company. One part of the machinery is for flattening bars of steel into plates. For this a special machine is had, which has an immense steel block or table on which to lay the bars, and a great arm sledge, which weighs several tons and comes down with crushing velocity. It is perfectly regulated by machinery, however, and the man at the throttle can stop it with ease at any given distance from the block, providing he has sufficient steadiness of nerve. The day I went through the manager accompanied us and requested the man at the check-valve to show us how sure and certain was the machinery. With-

THE SOUTH GILA CANAL, IN YUMA COUNTY, ARIZONA.

Government Lands With Cheap Water Rights.

The contract for the construction of the dam and entire canal to Texas Hill, within sixty miles of the City of Yuma, has been let and active work inaugurated. It is proposed to have it completed within eighteen months from the start. This enterprise opens up for settlement

160,000 Acres of the Choicest Lands where can be grown ORANGES, LEMONS, FIGS, OLIVES, DATES

and all the best varieties of deciduous fruits and grapes a full month earlier than in California.

The Southern Pacific Railroad runs twenty miles through the center of the lands covered by the canal thus giving rapid transit to the markets of the world both East and West.

For further particulars apply to UNDERWOOD & GIBBON, Tucson, A. T.

Silver Lake Hotel

MAX NECKHAUS, Proprietor.

House Renovated and the Lake Cleaned. Everything ready for the bathing season. Summer Boarders taken. Meals at reasonable prices. Fishing and Boating.

New management and Everything First Class. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

out reply the mechanic whistled to a lad working some thirty feet away. The boy dropped what he was doing and came running. "Jump up," said the first, and muttered something about showing us the machine. Without reply the lad leaped to the steel table beneath the great iron blocks.

"We were horrified, but the work went too quickly down to permit objection. The moment the lad settled down the engineer grasped the lever and the great sledge with lightning rapidity flew up and down again toward the block. It was all done by the steady fingers at the valve, and it stopped a few inches above the lad's head, who smilingly climbed down and started away.

"We raised a purse to present the twain with, which was at first refused. The manager finally consented to order them to take the money, which they did. I never expect to witness such another exhibition of confidence and nerve."

FALLS OF MONTMORENCI. They Will Be Ruined to Supply Electric Power. The beauty is likely soon to depart from the far-famed falls of Montmorency, so familiar to all American tourists to Quebec. The entire waterfall and all the surrounding property have just passed into the hands of the Quebec Electric Light company, the price paid being two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, says the New York Sun. Already the company has been utilizing a portion of the water power

IN WASHINGTON. HENRY CABOT LODGE, senator-elect from Massachusetts, is the great-grandson of another man who held the same seat a century ago. George Cabot was senator from 1791 to 1796. The new Chinese minister who has been appointed for Washington has been for three years the superintendent of customs at the port of Wuhu, and is said to be of the progressive type of his countrymen. He is moderately wealthy, but has had no diplomatic experience. A. C. RECKWITH, who represents Wyoming in the United States senate for the next two years, by Gov. Osborn's appointment, went to Wyoming thirty years ago, working his way across the plains with a bull team. He is now one of the wealthiest men in the state. The Washington residence of Postmaster General Wainmaker was formerly owned and occupied by Secretary Whitney, who added to it a large and handsome hall-room. The walls of this room are now covered with choice pictures, among them works of Rosa Bonheur, Munkácsy, Millet, Jules Breton, Gerome, Bonington and Daubigny.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.